

## SHORT DAY IN SENATE.

Waiting for the House to Finish  
License Bill.

### THE HOUSE SUSPENDS RULES.

Rep. Bond Scores Two Points—The Bill  
Dragged Through to the Finish.  
The Afternoon Session Void of In-  
terest—Taxing Conventions, Etc.

Sixty-eighth Day.

SATURDAY, May 16.

It was hoped that the House bill as amended by the House would be ready for the Senate to take under consideration Saturday morning. As the bill was not forthcoming, the Senate did about fifteen minutes routine work and adjourned.

Senator Brown gave notice of bills placed before the President.

The Printing Committee reported copies of Senate bill No. 43.

Minister Damon gave notice of a bill exempting grape vines, 18 per cent. alcohol, from import duties. The object of this bill is to suspend the present law for a term of five years. If passed, the law will go into effect twelve months from the time of its promulgation.

The bill allowing the Hilo Electric Light Company the use of the water of Waikuku river was referred to the Public Lands Committee. Senator Lyman asked to be excused from the committee, as he was interested in the Electric Company. His request was granted and Senator Rice appointed in his place.

Adjourned.

### House of Representatives.

The following was announced as having been signed by the President: House bill No. 45, relating to quarantine powers.

A communication from the Senate read as follows:

"Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you certified copies of the following bills, which passed third reading in the Senate this day:

"Senate bill No. 35, regarding Kapolei Park.

"Senate bill No. 41, relating to appropriation, unpaid bills prior to December 31, 1895.

"House bill No. 21, to promote fencing (amended by Senate); also House joint resolution regarding Great Seal, which has been adopted; House bills 43 and 44, regarding criminal and additional jurisdiction of district magistrates, passed third reading; Senate bill No. 25, regarding fire limits, as amended by House, was concurred in by the Senate, and all three have been referred to the Committee on Passed Bills.

"Clerk of the Senate."

Rep. Richards reported House bill No. 45, relating to quarantine powers, and Senate bill No. 37, relating to Chinese hospital, handed to the President for his consideration.

Rep. Bond presented the report of the committee to whom was referred the joint resolution on annexation, recommending changes in division in the first and last paragraphs, by which the whole will be made to read as follows:

"Whereas, It has heretofore been the announced policy, both of the Provisional Government and of the Republic of Hawaii, to advocate the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America; and

"Whereas, The Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii is now in regular session assembled, and will soon adjourn for a considerable period; and

"Whereas, It is fitting that the elected representatives of the people should place themselves on record as to the present state of feeling among themselves and their constituents on this subject, be it

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii continues to be, as heretofore, firmly and steadfastly in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America; and in advocacy of such policy they feel assured that they are expressing not only their own sentiments, but those of the voters of this Republic."

"With these amendments we recommend the passage of the resolution.

"E. C. BOND,  
"E. C. WINSTON."

Laid on the table to be brought up later.

Under suspension of rules, Minister Cooper announced his intention to introduce the following Act:

"To define the field and staff officers and non-commissioned staff of a regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii, amending Section 3 of Act 39 of the Laws of the Special Session, 1895.

"Section 1. Section 3 is hereby amended to read as follows: 'Section 3. The field officers of a regiment shall be one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, with one major for each battalion.

"The staff of the commanding officer of a regiment shall consist of one surgeon, with the rank of major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one ordnance officer and one chaplain, each with the rank of captain, who are appointed by the commanding officer and hold office at his pleasure or until their successors are appointed and qualified.

"There shall also be a surgeon appointed for each battalion with the rank of captain, and an adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant."

"The non-commissioned staff consists of one regimental sergeant-major, one sergeant-major for each battalion, one quartermaster-sergeant, one ordnance-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, two color-sergeants and one chief musician with the rank of sergeant-major."

Rep. Robertson asked Minister Cooper if the President intended making any extension in the time of the present session.

Minister Cooper announced that the President's impression was that the session would not be prolonged. However, no official declaration to that effect had been made.

Rep. Winston—Then it seems pretty late in the day for the Executive to be forcing bills on the House.

Rep. Kamaooha—I move that the bill go to the Military Committee for consideration. They can report and the bill be passed without any trouble. I do not see any necessity for prolonging the session on account of this bill.

Rep. Winston—That's not the point. Bills have been coming in from the Executive quite frequently of late, and more may be coming yet.

Minister Cooper—I move the bill pass the second reading. It will not affect the policy of the Government. It is simply a matter that has come up with in the past two or three days and provides for raising the rank of surgeon to that of captain.

Passed second reading.

Rep. Kamaooha—I wonder if raising the rank of surgeon from captain to major means a corresponding raise in salary.

Minister Cooper—No.

Rep. Robertson reported for the committee to whom was referred House bill No. 33, relating to the right of eminent domain, recommending its passage with a few changes in the wording.

Senate amendments to resolution on Great Seal concurred in.

On motion of Rep. Kamaooha, the report of the Committee on Annexation was made the special order of the day for Monday.

Senate bill No. 25, relating to permanent settlement of Kapolei Park, passed first reading and was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Senate bill No. 41, relating to appropriations for bills unpaid up to December 31st, 1895, passed first reading and was referred to the Finance Committee.

Rep. Kamaooha spent about ten minutes telling the House that it was important to improve every feeling moment. The bill should not be referred to the Finance Committee, but should be considered immediately, section by section. The translator took about five minutes more, which, added up, made about fifteen minutes, each of which had "feet."

House bill No. 33 taken up on second reading section by section.

House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Under suspension of the rules, members and reporters were allowed to indulge in smoking, and the license bill went on as merrily as a canoe with the wind and tide in its favor, until it struck against the mill snag in the form of Rep. Bond, who thought two dollars enough for Kohala.

Rep. Ryckoff thought they would not appreciate it at anything less than five.

Rep. Richards seconded the motion, and Rep. Richards had his objection to a change in Kohala license unless Hilo was treated the same. He thought nearly everyone in Kohala dabbled in milk, and there was no money in it, but if the license was kept at \$10 it would drive a number of them out of it and give the rest a chance to make a living.

If Kohala was reduced the other places should be treated the same way.

Rep. Bond said there were two or three parties in Kohala who could not find a market for their milk and had to turn it into butter.

Rep. Ryckoff thought they had better reduce the price from ten cents to seven cents a quart.

Further discussion resulted in Kohala residents being allowed to peddle milk at \$5 per annum.

Rep. Hanuana did not believe in showing partiality, Waikuku, as it is in the bill, is made altogether too exclusive and in a more exalted position than its neighbors. He moved that it be placed on the same plane with its neighbors.

Rep. Robertson thought there was some sense in the honorable member's suggestion, and would second the motion. Waikuku and Kohala in the milk business may mingle harmoniously together.

The livery stable license at Lihue was objected to by Rep. Ryckoff, because he had heard that just as much business was done by parties at Koloa and Waimea as was done at Lihue.

Rep. Bond favored knocking out the item or making it the entire Island. The vote to strike out was carried, but afterward challenged by Rep. Robertson because Rep. Hala was not in his seat. Vote retaken and carried by standing vote.

Rep. Winston moved that "the Island of Kauai be substituted." Lost.

Rep. Hanuana could see no reason why districts should be selected; if they wanted to do anything outside of Honolulu, let it be made for the group.

Rep. Ryckoff seconded the motion, and remarked that he understood there was a good deal of business done in Kohala.

Rep. Bond said he had nothing to do with Kohala. Before the railroad came in there were several Portuguese there who did this business, but they could not make a living at it now.

Rep. Robertson said Kohala must be in hard luck when it could support neither milkmen nor hackmen.

Rep. Robertson had Section 104 referred to the Judiciary Committee without opposition, and Rep. Richards was lost in the attempt to get the milk section reconsidered, and Rep. Winston had the same success with Section 98.

Adjourned.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses, and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question everyone must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

### AN AUSTRALIAN STATESMAN.

The career of Sir Henry Parkes affords a view of some of the greatest contrasts that have ever occurred in the life of man. He seemed born in such a position and with such lack of advantages that there was little hope for him to attain the height he did; and having attained it, who would have thought that his last years would be passed in a constant battle with the hard-hearted creditor, even to the extent of being threatened with being cut off from the very necessities of life.

The late Sir Henry Parkes was born in England in 1815. His parents were so poor that he had to go to work when he was eight years of age, and in consequence he never had any education. His knowledge was picked up laboriously as he went through life, and it is remarkable how, in spite of his busy career, he stored his mind with information. He went to Australia in 1839, was employed first as a gardener, next in a hardware store, and finally set up in business for himself as an ivory turner and dealer in toys.

His first entry into public life was in 1845, when he was one of the secretaries for returning Robert Lowe for the city of Sidney. He took an active part in the agitation to stop the transportation of criminals to the colony, which led very nearly to armed resistance to the mother country. During the years when a constitution was being framed for the colony of New South Wales he conducted the "Empire" newspaper and smashed the scheme for creating a colonial hereditary peerage, with an upper house in which the people would have no voice. He may therefore be regarded as the founder of the present system of government in New South Wales.

Sir Henry's legislative career commenced in 1854. In 1866 he first took office as Colonial Secretary, and in 1872 he formed his first ministry. The main work done was a new fiscal policy. In 1877 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1881, being then again Premier, his health broke down and he passed through Honolulu in the S. S. Australia on his way to the United States and England. In the former country he wanted a mail subsidy and a reduction in the wool tariff. He was successful in neither effort. During the years 1887 and 1889, having carried through a free trade policy in the teeth of great opposition, he was the most popular man in the colony. The last great scheme of his life was the federation of the Australian colonies, but his fifth ministry was defeated before the scheme could be realized. From 1891 to 1895 Sir Henry Parkes was in opposition, and finally could not secure re-election, and so dropped into private life.

His pecuniary affairs were in a very involved condition, and the last few years of his life he had barely \$1,000 a year to support himself and his family. This sum was the interest upon \$9,000 subscribed for him by his friends and placed in the name of his second wife, Lady Parkes. Upon her death his creditors prepared to sweep down upon him, but he got the better of them by marrying his domestic servant and providing another Lady Parkes.

There is no doubt that not only New South Wales, but Australia generally, owes much to Sir Henry Parkes. He was a man of great natural ability, much shrewdness, and had oratorical powers. He was an intense lover of the liberty of the subject, and a firm believer in free trade. His reputation was not local, it was world-wide.

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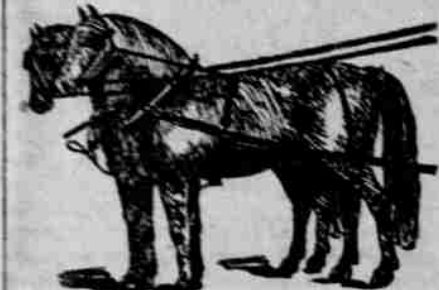
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